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JERUSALEM TEL AVIV

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Column One BY David Courtney

If any man can preserve his lucidity of current news, he deserves to be a Prime Minister. If any man can remain unmoved, indeed unangered, by the idiosyncrasies, the tribulations, the confusions of the nation, he probably deserves that Prime Minister. A week of alarm, hung over with the prospect of a competitive hydropower bomb and only with hopes of an East-West settlement to put against that prospect, has brought us to a week-end of trust (Italy, France, Morocco, Ceylon, Kashmir), leading out, with more than a little anxiety, to the special meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on Monday to decide about the political conference on Korea.

PRESUMABLE it will decide. But the U.S. Secretary of State has already made a number of statements about Korea, about what will happen if the Communists hold back some American prisoners-of-war, and about how to end a political conference if it should last beyond the session of Mr. Dulles and Mr. Rhee — both famous men; but let us not just now, praise famous men, fame being evanescent and in any case not commonly a source of mischief. The arrangement between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Rhee apparently is that America shall guarantee the security of South Korea and that American troops shall remain in the peninsula "for years." And what happens if Communist China gives the same kind of guarantee to North Korea and keeps Chinese troops north of the 38th parallel "for years"? Mr. Dulles knows; and one may hope that for the sake of the record and to prevent them from making tools of themselves, he will tell the assembled U.N. delegations.

But why should the U.S. Secretary of State bother much about the way Europe is thinking? The French are in an agony of confusion. Socialists, Catholics, Communists mixed up in protest not simply against M. Laniel and his one-sided reforms, but against a whole ghostly parade of past premiers and governments with their failure to take the problems of France in hand and to begin by taking the problem of the National Assembly itself in hand. M. Laniel may have to go. If he could go peacefully, say, Mendes-France be brought in his place something would be saved and, in the end, probably much gained. For France as the Frenchman himself is beginning to know, can only be saved by herself; not by America; or for that matter Soviet Russia, in spite of M. Malenkov's sky walk.

ACROSS the Alps into Italy; what is there for Mr. Dulles that he needs wheedle or even bargain for? Against France he has Germany and against E.D.C. he has the West Germans. Against Italy, if it should go the same way as France, has the Yugoslavians? And as a possible addendum to the (still hypothetical) alliance with Germany, a closer association with the so-called Balkan Pact? When you think of what has been happening in Seoul, it is surprising what you begin to say may happen on a visit of the U.S. Secretary of State to say, Bonn and Belgrade. The fact that Moscow has lately been fishing in the Yugoslav pond (and getting rather good sized) is no reason at all why America should reel in her line and go home; perhaps just the contrary. Washington-Bonn-Belgrade-Seoul-Tokyo: a very odd axis that would make.

Jerusalem, August 14.

3 Greek Islands Vanishing; Ships Rush to Save Victims 1,000 DEAD REPORTED

Israel Navy At the Scene

By SHAYAT SHAPIRO

ABOARD AN ISRAELI WARSHIP OFF KEPHALLENIA ISLAND, Thursday. Four Israeli ships, one American cruiser, a British destroyer, a Greek minesweeper and three small Greek cargo boats lined up in the middle of Argostolion Bay today, facing the almost completely ruined town of Argostolion.

The people of Argostolion, who have taken refuge in the Town Garden, are stranded there as quakes continue. Meanwhile, U.S. supplies and tents are being landed at the waterfront. Whole families, including young children, are rowing from ship to ship in the bay in their little boats, begging to be evacuated. All look dejected. Most of them are barefoot. They are in need of drinking water, and shoes.

Evacuation priority is being given to wounded persons who are being transferred to the mainland. Able-bodied citizens are remaining on the island for the time being.

Since early morning, frantic S.O.S. calls have been coming from the island by radio.

Israel ships on maneuvers off the Greek islands in the Ionian Sea have been ordered by the Navy Command to give all possible help to disaster victims.

The Commander of the Israeli fleet, met the Greek Minister of Interior who is at the scene of the earthquakes, the spokesman said.

Adenauer Assures USSR On German Militarism

REGENSBURG, Germany, Thursday. — West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer told an election rally here yesterday that "Russia's fear of German militarism must be dispelled. It is the reason German military strength within a European Defence Community must be limited."

The Chancellor said he did not think that Russia wanted a "hot war," because she hoped some day to occupy Germany, France and the Benelux States, "and another war would turn these nations into a desert."

CZECHS JAIL 19 FOR TREASON

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuters). — Nineteen persons have been imprisoned here for eight to 18 years — in a mass treason trial in Czechoslovakia, it was learned here yesterday.

Some of the defendants were said to have photographed Czech factories with a miniature camera the size of a cigarette lighter.

In Belgrade, the semi-official Yugoslav news agency "Yugopress" stated last night that Albanian authorities had shot five workers suspected of sabotage.

'Villages Ablaze,' Says El Al Captain

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The villages were ablaze as if they had been bombed with tons of TNT, according to Captain El Al, who yesterday piloted an El Al plane over the Greek islands which had been rocked by earthquakes. He was en route to Tel Aviv from Rome.

"The flames shot up so high that we could see homes and buildings being enveloped by fire."

Asian Socialists To Aid Freedom Drives

HYDERABAD, Thursday (Reuters). — The Asian Socialist Conference has decided to set up in Rangoon an Anti-Colonial Bureau.

The Bureau is to guide the activities of freedom movements in Colonial territories and maintain close contacts between the movements and the Conference.

The Conference yesterday, concluded a three-day session attended by delegates from six countries.

It demanded a cessation of fighting in Indo-China and the holding of free elections there under international supervision.

It urged a constituent assembly to determine, without outside interference, the constitution of a free and independent Indo-China and the form of its relations with France and other countries.

The Conference decided to send a mission to Indo-China and Malaya to investigate labor conditions there.

The Asian Socialists advocated that efforts should be made to unify Korea by peaceful means.

They favored the admission of Communist China to the U.N. They also appealed to the U.N. to condemn the Portuguese regime as an aggressor and to apply sanctions against it.

WESTERN 3 MEET ON U.N. AGENDA

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Senior American delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, British Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd and French Foreign Minister Maurice Schuman conferred at length here last night on matters to be debated at the forthcoming General Assembly session, principally the Korean political conference.

Representatives of the 12 U.N. member countries with troops in Korea were to meet here today to consider the time, place and composition of the Korean conference.

At a meeting last night the representatives failed to agree on a concrete plan. It was understood that Mr. Lodge had argued against including India in the conference.

In Paris next week, leading diplomats of the three countries are to begin meetings to draft a reply to the Soviet Union's note of August 8 accepting conditionally a conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

RUSSIA BUYS U.S. ARMS

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — British businessman has signed an agreement to deliver to the Soviet Union \$4,300,000 worth of heavy power equipment, informed sources said yesterday.

The sources said the contract was signed by Mr. Sidney Lane, Director of the Bush-Abbott group.

U.K.—Egypt Talks: Off Or On?

Egypt will not resume negotiations with Britain on the Suez Canal Zone, ANA reported last night.

Vice-Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser is reported to have told President Nasser that no developments occurred during the three informal meetings held with the chief British negotiators.

He said that the British made no new offers and that Egypt's stance demanded unconditional evacuation.

In Washington, tonight, UP says, the Egyptian Embassy daily denied the ANA report and maintained that there was a "gradual narrowing of the area of disagreement with Britain."

In Cairo, yesterday, a British spokesman stated that "strong representations" were being made to Egypt over the report on the Canal Zone, Reuter reported.

Israel, West Always Friends — Lavon

Discussing the diplomatic rapprochement with the U.S.S.R., the Acting Minister of Defense, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, said that Israel would "never give up friendly relations with the Western world and that close bond with world Jewry."

He was speaking in the Budget debate on the appropriations for the Prime Minister's office, the Defense Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The U.S.S.R. is also interested in the existence of a State of Israel, fully independent and fully able to defend herself, as otherwise the friendship would be a fraud, Mr. Lavon declared.

His statement was in answer to speeches by Mr. Itzhak Ben Aharon (Mapam) and Mr. Moshe Shoh (Left Socialists) who took the attitude in their speeches that the continuation of close ties with the United States was not wholly consistent with friendship with Russia.

Past Mistakes

Mr. Ben Aharon said, "We hope that the Government will learn from the past mistakes which were the cause of grave failures, and will not again sink into isolation and dependence on the West."

Dr. Arish Altman (Herut), on the other hand, criticized the note sent by Foreign Minister Sharet to Foreign Secretary Molotov in which he wrote that "Israel will not be a party to any alliance or pact aiming at aggression against the Soviet Union."

Dr. Altman said that this statement gave M. Malenkov a weapon, and he asked what Israel received as quid pro quo for the statement.

The last speech by M. Malenkov made it clear that the resumption of relations with Israel would be on the basis of mutual advantage, he said.

He argued that there had been no need for Mr. Sharet to make the statement.

Appropriations approved yesterday were for the President and his Office; Knesset; State Controller; Prime Minister's Office; Foreign Ministry; and Defense Ministry.

PoW Swap Smooth

PANMUNJOM, Thursday. — The Communists are scheduled to return 400 Allied war prisoners tomorrow, the tenth day of operations.

They will follow 400 U.N. prisoners returned today with identical incidents.

The advance party of Indians to take custody of unrepatriated prisoners arrived this morning from Pyongyang where they had been conferring with Chinese and North Korean officers.

It was announced in New York today, that General James Van Fleet, retired Commander of the Eighth Army in Korea, will leave on Sunday to return to Korea as a civilian member of an American-Korean Foundation Mission for Korean Reconstruction.

MAC Blames Israel in Three Incidents

Israel was blamed for the three recent incidents at Idna Wadi Fukin and Surif, in the Hebron area, at an emergency meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission on Wednesday night, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

Commander E. H. Hutchinson presided.

NEARS reports that due to lack of evidence, the M.A.C. rejected another Jordan complaint charging Israel with attacks on Beitir and Husan, also in the Hebron area.

The Old City and Jordan press yesterday carried the emergency M.A.C. session, which lasted until 11 p.m., as a "top press."

Three Wounded Die
"Palestine" the Old City daily, reports that the number of casualties in the attacks yesterday to four, following the death of three wounded persons. The paper says that the body of a Jewish soldier killed during the alleged attack on Idna Wadi was transferred to Israel at Mandelbaum Gate late on Wednesday night during the emergency session.

"Palestine" alleges that the attack on Wadi Fukin was carried out by 120 soldiers who occupied and held the village for two hours. At Husan and Beitir, Israeli forces were blasting houses and firing on villagers.

At Surif, Israeli forces were said to have blown up a house owned by 120 soldiers who occupied and held the village for two hours.

France Near Paralysis As Laniel Refuses to Yield

Four Million in Daily Strikes

PARIS, Thursday. — French workers today rejected outright Premier Joseph Laniel's appeal to call off the mass strikes and issued new walk-out orders.

Last night, the Premier indignantly refused to negotiate. "I say 'No' to the strikes," he declared in a broadcast, "I say 'No' to pressure, against the Government."

In response, the powerful wave of stoppages, now affecting four millions in State and private industry, kept from one sector to another, touching almost every branch of life. Workers are protesting against the Government's proposed economic retrenchment.

After a 45-minute interview between Premier Laniel and Socialist party leaders, their Secretary General, Guy Mollet, said frankly:

"The economy decrees have been merely the opportunity for launching the strikes. The real reason for the strike movement is that all workers want an increase in salary. The situation is far more serious than the Government seems to think."

As the time limit for the strike began to expire, the unions ordered yet another. No one, least of all the Government, knew what was coming next.

Journalists to Walk Out
In the space of two hours today, newspaper printers decided to come out for 24 hours from Sunday afternoon, engineers and workshop foremen were ordered to stop work, workers on all national defence establishments, such as ordnance depots and Army clothing factories, were to down tools for 24 hours tomorrow.

Some strikers, such as Paris bus and underground trainmen were due back at their posts at midnight. But their union leaders meeting in continuous session, might press for a prolongation.

The unions had discovered a loophole in the legislation which has allowed the Government to summon men back to work under threat of suspension and legal action.

Requisition orders, they found, were not applicable to strikers out for only 24 hours. The daily stoppages, which have now halted Paris public transport for two days, might well be extended indefinitely.

The "Inner Cabinet" met under M. Laniel today to consider further emergency measures to ward off a national paralysis.

With the aid of hundreds of Army lorries and private vehicles of every description, Paris and the big provincial cities have kept the public moving.

Soldiers, policemen and volunteers helped to collect and deliver letters; convicts were brought from their cells to remove the garbage rotting in the hot sun.

Red Cross workers were burying the dead. Shopkeepers and (Continued on Page 3 Col. 7)

Morocco Threatened With Open Rebellion

RABAT, Wednesday (UP). — Berber tribesmen poured out of the Atlas Mountains today for a meeting at Marrakech as reports of open revolt against the Sultan of Morocco rocked the uneasy capital.

Pro-French Thami el Mousaoui el Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakech, declared several hours before the scheduled meeting that "things have gone too far for stop."

Threats of civil war rolled across this North African Protectorate today as the French Residency here said that the country is close to "anarchy" in the wake of the protests against the alleged political and religious faults of the Sultan, Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, who is alleged to be too Nationalist.

Tension at Peak
Tension hit a dangerous peak as the French Colonial newspaper, "Le Petit Marocain," in Casablanca published El Glaoui's outspoken declaration that "we have reached the critical point."

"Positions are formally drawn up," El Glaoui stated. "It is too late. I can no longer stop anything."

General Augustin Guillaume, French Resident General, arrived this morning by plane after cutting short his vacation and holding hurried conferences in Paris with top Government leaders.

He denied that he had any message for the Sultan in reply to Sidi Mohammed's fifth appeal for protection.

Gen. Guillaume did not confirm or deny reports that he carried orders to El Glaoui to end his campaign before it brought bloodshed.

He said that his job was to maintain order and promote French-sponsored municipal reforms which the Sultan has steadfastly refused to sign.

El Glaoui, in his declaration, stated that the Sultan's appeal to Paris "contained nothing new" and did not indicate that Sidi Mohammed had turned from his Nationalist course.

ALI TO MEET NEHRU ON KASHMIR CRISIS
NEW DELHI, Thursday. — It was announced here today that Pakistan Premier Mohammed Ali will meet Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru here this weekend to discuss the situation in Kashmir arising out of the dismissal and arrest of Premier Abdullah.

In Tral, 40 kms. east of Srinagar, capital of Kashmir, today, Police fired on demonstrators supporting the deposed Premier.

Approximations approved yesterday were for the President and his Office; Knesset; State Controller; Prime Minister's Office; Foreign Ministry; and Defense Ministry.

Eban Confers With State Dept. Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban today called on Assistant Secretary of State Bedell Smith as part of a series of talks with senior U.S. officials prior to his return home for consultations.

Yesterday, Mr. Eban met Mr. Robert Murphy, Assistant Secretary for U.N. Affairs.

At both meetings, Mr. Eban presented Israel's views on general Middle East affairs and matters that are likely to come up before the forthcoming General Assembly meeting.

He dwelt particularly on military aid for Israel and on the Arab proposals on Jerusalem.

With Mr. Murphy, Korea was also discussed.

Bavaria Calls Stop To Deportation of Jews

MUNICH, Thursday (Reuters). — Deportation orders against 12 Jews were today cancelled by the Bavarian Interior Minister following protests by Jewish leaders here and a threat of public demonstrations.

Bavarian authorities claimed that altogether 50 Jews had illegally immigrated to Germany from Israel.

Late last night leaders of the Jewish community here persuaded several hundred Jews to call off a planned demonstration against the deportations for fear of bloodshed.

ITALIAN GOVT BID
ROME, Thursday (UP). — Former Finance Minister, Giuseppe Pella, a Christian Democrat, agreed tonight to try to form an Italian Government.

It was generally assumed that Mr. Pella would form a Cabinet of experts to tide the country over the summer holiday period.

SOVIET-IRAN TALKS

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP). — The joint Soviet-Iranian Commission formed to remove economic and frontier differences between the two nations held its first meeting today, it was officially announced.

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THE WORKING WEEK CIVIL SERVANTS' PAY

By S. Ellahn

WHEN the Cabinet appointed Mr. P. Lavon, Minister without Portfolio, as head of the Efficiency Committee to recommend changes in the Civil Service in order to save the Treasury money, he was given authority to implement his committee's decisions. The Lavon inquiry did not, however, extend to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ze'ev Shafar, Secretary to the Government, was asked to visit Israel Embassies and Legations and Consulates and to make his recommendations direct to the Cabinet. Implementation was in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of the Cabinet.

Within a period of four months, which included a trip of several weeks abroad, Mr. Shafar handed in his report. About half a year elapsed before the Cabinet could deal with the document and it was then passed on to a Ministerial Committee. The report was submitted on February 24, and the press kept asking when it would be released for publication, the more so as Mr. Lavon held several press conferences on the subject of his work in other Ministries and his final report was made public when it was submitted to the Cabinet. But the Shafar report was withheld from publication on the grounds that there had been no action on it and publication was therefore premature.

When newspapers managed to get hold of the report last week and publish some of its conclusions and recommendations, it was perhaps only natural that the most controversial points should have been given prominence. Several days later the Government unexpectedly made the document available to the Press, attaching a brief statement to the effect that it had not been meant for general publication, but since the Press had already published parts of it, it seemed only right to make it public in its entirety.

Public Interest Responsible Civil Servants feel that the public's interest in inquiries of this kind should not be overlooked. This has led the Cabinet to decide that every report should be passed on to Ministerial Committees which would decide the question of publication along with that of other action to be taken. Mr. Shafar's recommendations were concerned only with possible economies, and contain no proposals that many of the Foreign Ministry officials' special privileges while serving abroad should be abolished. They should work a 44-hour week, as is the practice at home, instead of the 35 to 40-hour week which is in force at Legations abroad. There should be the same holidays as civil servants working at home (except those serving in Eastern Europe) so that the discrepancy between the 215-day year of the Diplomatic Service abroad and the 283-day year of those on duty here would disappear.

Gross salaries, which include allowances and expense accounts abroad, are higher abroad than in Israel. A Grade Four Civil Servant (Department Head) who is married and has two children receives IL1,158 a month in Israel. A Consul General earns a minimum salary of \$469 (in a small country), the maximum being \$815. The report suggests that for practical purposes the IL1 to the dollar exchange rate should be used for comparison. What the Legation staffs actually pay \$7.33 Income Tax abroad and IL25.50 at home.

Cutting Down Gross salaries, the report recommends, should be cut by some five to 20% between Grades Three and Ten, with an additional five per cent cut for bachelors, while reductions in the two top grades should only be made with special Cabinet approval. On the whole, Mr. Shafar feels that the lower grade salaries can do with the most pruning. In fairness the report goes on to say that these cuts are recommended in view of the Treasury's financial position and the conditions of civil servants here, rather than because the Israel staff abroad earns an inflated salary in comparison with diplomats of other countries. Some countries pay their diplomats even less than Israel, but on the whole, the Israeli salaries are low. The Israeli Ambassador in Washington, for example, receives \$1,382 a month, while his Swiss colleague gets \$2,554 and the British Ambassador \$7,905. The Israeli Minister to Italy earns \$852, Switzerland's representative is paid \$1,730, and Britain's \$3,550.

These are fairly representative examples though each Government has its own scale of expenses for individual countries. Thus Haklirya considers London, Ankara, Brussels and Montreal as the four most expensive capitals, while Switzerland's list is headed by Buenos Aires, Paris, London and Brussels; and Canada gives priority to Canberra, London, Buenos Aires and Washington. Israel has professional diplomats in 39 countries with a

total yearly budget of \$2,840,400, of which 60% goes for salaries. While Foreign Ministry employees are likely to have their salaries cut, top ranking Civil Servants' salaries here will probably go up with the new fiscal year. When the system of salary grading in the civil service was introduced in 1948, the ratio between the highest and the lowest grades was four to one. What with the rising C.O.L. index and other allowances, differences in salaries have been considerably reduced. In 1961, the Gorvin Committee brought back the ratio to 3.3 to 1. By 1963, the ratio was 1.35 to 1, so that a messenger received only 25% less than the Ministry's Director General after income tax reduction, if both had a wife and two children.

Top-ranking Civil Servants in administrative posts are now also asking for a 40% increase in gross salary and this week the Cabinet considered the matter. The Government inclines to the view that the present low rate will have to be amended and has handed the case to a special ministerial committee for further study.

Salary scales in the Civil Service in Switzerland are six to one, in the United States and in France 10 to one, in Britain 25 to one and in the Soviet Union 50 to one according to a U.N. Survey. Allowances At Home Meanwhile, doctors, engineers and lawyers who are always receiving tempting outside offers, have succeeded in obtaining special allowances which will raise their gross earnings by 40 to 70% above that of the Civil Servants in the same grade.

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RISKS OF RELAXATION

Yugoslavia Retraces Her Steps

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

AS we watched the political crisis now shaking the Soviet Union and satellite empires, we see the same pattern repeated in one country after another: measures of relaxation are followed by a crisis of authority, then by an attempt to tighten the reins again. Naturally the Western outsider wonders whether the pattern is due to the struggle for power between a "soft" and a "tough" faction in Moscow — whether, for instance, relaxation in Eastern Germany and Hungary was initiated by Beria, and whether the people who overthrew him are now trying to undo what he did. But another and much simpler factor may be involved — that a crisis of authority is the inevitable consequence of planning from the centre, and that the attempt to tighten the reins again is the inevitable reaction of the rules to the crisis.

This view is suggested by the recent experience of Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito's regime has been the pioneer of a policy of relaxation since the middle of 1950, when it embarked on an original and creative variant to Communist policy. Since then it has carried out a series of reforms to which there is as yet no parallel anywhere beyond the Iron Curtain; it has handed the State factories to the administrative management of the workers, restored managerial independence in a free market by abolishing detailed administrative planning from the centre, and created a whole new structure of organs of local political and economic self-government.

Example for USSR But the Yugoslav Communists have also been the first to take some of the steps that are now being attempted in the Soviet orbit: to tell the Party that it must not achieve its aims by "administrative methods," that is by the use of force as an instrument of day-to-day government; to tell the secret police that it must keep within the law; to permit peasants to leave or dissolve collective farms without waiting for the end of the legal three-year period; and to switch the main weight of planned investments from heavy industry to agriculture and consumer goods.

The last two measures, taken respectively at the end of March and at the beginning of June this year, have evidently been a direct influence in forcing the parallel reforms of July 4 in Hungary, Yugoslavia's northern neighbour, but even where no direct influence can be traced there is a significant parallel in the whole new Soviet policy of relaxation.

Effects of Laxity It follows that in Yugoslavia, which is perfectly accessible to Western observers, we can make a scientific study of the likely effects of a policy of relaxation in a Communist one-party State. There are, of course, important differences — above all, that the latest Yugoslav measures are part of a long-term, deliberate policy of reform, while the policy changes in Eastern Germany and Hungary were made suddenly and under pressure of circumstances. It seems to me all the more significant that during my last visit to Yugoslavia, in the first half of June, I found the unmistakable symptoms of a crisis of authority — they were not in the dramatic form later called forth by the sudden

changes in the satellites, but nevertheless were more serious than anything the regime has experienced since its break with the Cominform. And there was also the inevitable reaction — the attempt of the party leaders to reassert their doctrine and to tighten the reins. The crisis was caused not by economic difficulties (though economic difficulties did exist as a result of last year's drought) but by a widespread feeling that the Government was on the retreat — that the sense of direction and purpose had been lost. It was precipitated by the decision to permit immediate dissolution of collective farms (which will be discussed in a separate article). But its impact on the activities of the "Communist League" — as the Party is now called — and on the mass organizations united in the "Socialist Alliance of Working People" (the former National Front) this agricultural revolution combined with two other factors.

Disorientation One was, as Marshal Tito himself put it in a letter to the Communist city conference of Belgrade in June, that many Communists seemed no longer to know what their task was under the new conditions. They had been told, at the Party congress in November and again at the National Front congress in February, that they were no longer to be automatically entitled to positions of command, and that they must not bully the people, but convince them by argument in free discussion; and they did not know how to do this.

Formerly, they could get any decision adopted at a public meeting by quoting the Party "line" and banging the table, but once they were told that this was over and the "line" was now democracy and free discussion, they suddenly sat back and let others talk. After eight years of one-Party rule they had lost the art of arguing with anybody who was free to talk back; in some of the new organs of local self-government, free discussion was really being given, but among non-Party people. Conversely, Party meetings were poorly attended, and real discussion in the lower Party units, so eagerly desired by the leaders for the democratic re-education of the rank and file, was exceptional.

Lack of Incentives It was even worse with the mass organizations. In the old economy of compulsion they had been the means of "mobilizing" the people in the great "campaigns" — the peasants for delivering their produce, the workers for stepping up output. Now, that function had been taken over by the economic incentives of the market — and there seemed no task left for the enthusiasm of the activists.

The final element in the crisis has been a feeling among old Communists that they are gradually being enveloped by an atmosphere of "capitalist corruption" — above all in the cultural field. The Yugoslav Government courageously removed the censorship barriers against Western books, films and news long ago, and is rightly proud of many translations of good books from the West that appear. But in an economy where competition for the consumer is free — even the Communist newspapers compete furiously for readers — the most successful imports are those catering for the lowest common denominator of taste.

Communist intellectuals who have spent their lives trying to raise the cultural level of the backward masses are appalled at the appearance of strip-cartoons in their newspapers and the success of films representing the myth of the Wild West rather than the cultured West. The familiar cry of "Americanization," in the absolute sense of the term, is going up, and not without reason. Yet Government and party leaders hesitate to make the allocation of scarce foreign "cultural" imports conditional on some judgment of quality — although allocation could easily be delegated to some board of experts — because of an honourable fear of relapsing into Soviet-style censorship of literature and art, as once experienced in the "cultural revolution" of the late Andrei Zhdanov.

Yet it is in the cultural field that the Communists of Yugoslavia and their various mass organizations still have their most real task to perform, a task which will remain vital even if political relaxation should go much further. The regime itself defines this task as one of "socialist education," but in the large backward regions of the country the main part of "socialist education" is simply education. In these regions the struggle for literacy and elementary hygiene is still a condition of any form of economic and political progress; and this is one of the most attractive aspects of the regime.

The first of a series of articles by the author who has just returned from a visit to Yugoslavia.

COMMUNISTS DISTRIBUTE U.S. FREE FOOD



An Eastern Zone inhabitant. Hands in food received from the West authorities — for, as the notice reads — "Gifts for the suffering West Berlin Unemployed."

Express Photo

Readers' Letters

ANTI-ZIONISTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — A few days ago Amram Blau, one of the leaders of the notorious "Natorei Karta," was arrested for not having appeared in Court in connection with recent Shabbat disturbances. Almost immediately after his arrest he was taken to the Municipal Court where he was held incommunicado. This is a very serious matter, as it shows that the authorities are not taking any action against the anti-Zionist activities of the "Natorei Karta."

Could Mayor Kariv perhaps explain why the Jerusalem Municipality accepted payment for a publication of this sort and what motives led the administration of Israel to accept the payment of a group of fanatical enemies of the State in its attempt to destroy our national independence and our freedom of thought? Yours, etc., S. HANBURGER, Jerusalem, August 10.

AMIRAGAS CONTRACTS Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir — You must be congratulated for taking up the case of the Butagas consumer. However, Butagas' new conditions compare favourably with those of the Amiragas Company, which also requires the signing of a contract of unconditional surrender, a much higher deposit, higher price of gas, annual "service" fees, besides an exorbitant fee for "checking" the range, if you are so lacking in tact as to refuse to purchase it through the company at inflated prices. The Amiragas Company certainly deserves to be included in the suggested investigation of gas company practices. Yours, etc., GAS CONSUMER, Jerusalem, August 10.

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YOUTH AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

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Growing Strength of Chinese Army Lessons of Korean War

By CHESTER WILMOT

LONDON, (AP)—CHINA has emerged from the Korean War as a great military power. This is the conclusion which must be drawn from the fact that, within four years of Mao Tse Tung's final triumph over Chiang Kai Shek, Communist China—with Russia's economic aid—has put in the field an army of a million men which the United Nations could not defeat without the risk of provoking a much greater conflict.

The total strength of the Chinese Army is now nearly four millions, and this active force is backed by a virtually boundless reservoir of manpower, for China has more than 100 million of military age. Of these, some six millions are organized in militia units.

The potential of this reserve in this vast reserve was not of great military significance as long as China had neither the political leadership nor the economic resources to make it effective. But the Korean War has shown that under Communist command, and with the Russians supplying the heavy weapons which she cannot make, China can produce an army which is formidable in skill as well as in numbers.

The Chinese units which were thrown into Korea late in 1950 were most adept at the kind of glorified guerrilla campaign they had waged in their own civil war. At this time the United Nations forces—gravelly over-extended and unbalanced by their rash advance to the Yalu—were particularly vulnerable to the tactics of infiltration and envelopment which the Chinese knew how to employ.

Courageous, Hardy

Courageous and hardy, capable of marching and climbing distances vast by Western standards, the Chinese taught the Americans a sharp lesson in the tactical use of terrain, reminding them of the importance of getting off the roads and dominating the high ground. In these circumstances, the great numerical superiority of the Chinese, and their readiness to drive on regardless of casualties, more than made good their shortage of heavy weapons and their lack of training in more formal operations.

These weaknesses soon became apparent, however, when a

new front was established across the narrow waist of Korea early in 1951. The initial attempts by the Chinese to break through the line were either well-organized or well-supported, and the casualties they suffered in consequence were too heavy even for them to bear.

In the spring of 1951, the Communists were halted and driven back roughly to the line on which the armies stood when the truce talks began; but they were quick to learn from their failure. During the next two years of stalemate and skirmishing they made remarkable progress in mastering the technique of the set-piece attack. They still relied mainly on weight of numbers, but they also developed—considerable skill in the planning and organization of their attacks and in the coordination of the firepower of artillery, mortars and tanks.

This progress was made possible by the Russians, who supplied both modern equipment and highly-trained instructors; but what amazed the United Nations Command was the speed with which the Chinese, despite their limited military education, learned to handle and control heavy weapons as well as the complex communications needed to coordinate their fire.

In the offensive of the spring of 1951 the Chinese relied almost entirely on small arms and on harassing fire from the kind of glorified guerrilla campaign they had waged in their own civil war. At this time the United Nations forces—gravelly over-extended and unbalanced by their rash advance to the Yalu—were particularly vulnerable to the tactics of infiltration and envelopment which the Chinese knew how to employ.

Air Factor

Although they failed again, this was mainly because they did not possess the supply resources or organization to support a large-scale attack or a deep penetration. That weakness is likely to continue if the Chinese should find themselves opposed by forces which enjoy complete command of the air, or if they are engaged in mobile operations, which call for a high degree of mechanization. In the last two years, the Chinese have created at least four armored divisions, equipped with Russian medium tanks, T-34s, and self-propelled anti-tank divisions; but there is still primarily a marching army which

would be at a grave disadvantage in open country suitable for mechanized warfare. While these weaknesses in logistics and mobility may not become as serious as the Red Army in the handling of armored forces, provided that the Russians will continue to supply tanks and instructors.

Meanwhile, in the region where their troops could be employed as the complex communications and with the least military risk—namely, in South-East Asia—the Chinese would be extremely difficult to dislodge.

Mass Attacks

They proved in Korea that they could advance in the face of almost overwhelming firepower, that they could be stopped only by determined infantry well entrenched and strongly supported, and that they could hold their ground even though their defenses were assailed by greatly superior fire and their supply lines were under constant attack from the air.

For the United Nations forces, and especially for the Americans, who have never paid much attention to defensive warfare, Korea provided invaluable experience in the problem of dealing with mass attacks, relentlessly pressed home. Korea has given defence a new importance in American eyes and the lessons learned from the Chinese are being applied in the American Army's training schools and staff colleges.

The most important of these lessons are that defensive positions must be most thoroughly prepared for all-round defence, heavily wired and mined and deeply dug-in; that the fire of all heavy weapons must be so closely coordinated that it can be concentrated on a matter of seconds on the critical sectors; and that the infantry battalions must be able to move with the greatest speed and flexibility. It had in 1951. Moreover, there must be such strict discipline that this small-arm fire can be brought to bear with fierce intensity in the last 200 metres when the enemy wave breaks upon the defenses.

Decisive Period

British and Canadian officers report that, in dealing with these Communist mass attacks, the defense forces have only a few minutes, and only a concentration of effective fire into this brief time requires more weapons, tighter control and far better organization than is needed in other types of warfare or was usual in the Second World War.

In assessing the problem of dealing with the Chinese Army in war it must be remembered that Korea was not a complete trial of military strength, since the United Nations forces were labouring under political restrictions which turned the advantage of geography in favour of the Chinese.

For the last two years of the war, the Communists were able to concentrate on holding a narrow front in difficult mountainous terrain ideal for defence, because the United Nations for political reasons—could not use their superior strategic mobility in the air and at sea to turn the Chi-

nese tank crews in Korea parade with their new Russian-made machines.

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Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 16	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
MON. Aug. 17	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
TUE. Aug. 18	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
WED. Aug. 19	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
THUR. Aug. 20	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
FRI. Aug. 21	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
SAT. Aug. 22	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 16	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
MON. Aug. 17	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
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SAT. Aug. 22	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York

FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 16	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
MON. Aug. 17	0815	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, London, New York
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WHAT'S NEW

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

THERE is a roster in my yard I who, every morning at three, daps his wings and sends out his first piercing call. He is always the first to wake, to scan the eastern sky and herald the bright day. Like a prophet before the battle, he sends his mighty call over the doorway rooftops and the yawning streets. In a distant yard, a lesser prophet hears the cry and sounds it forth with all his heart. From there, a third one picks it up and sends it on

The Moral of McCarthy

There are two traditional beginnings to the American newspaper: one is by a man with money and/or a farm boy; the other is by a man with a pen. McCarthy was provided with the former, and more appealing, origin. He was the disconsolate son of a farmer, and while still in his teens, he himself set up as a chicken farmer. The most admirable — the only admirable — episode in McCarthy's life is his brave determination to be educated even at the cost of going to school with small boys when he was already a brash adolescent. He hurried through primary school to law school and eventually to a law partnership, should remind you that McCarthy has an extensive legal background. His determination is unsupported by

smest ingredient of wisdom or moral sensitivity — but his mind is remarkably quick and clear.

His political career began with an act of calculated duplicity against his elderly law-partner, who was a leading candidate for the local judgeship. He won these early elections, in 1936, by the campaign methods which have subsequently enabled him to win reelections, which, most publicized and feared mass in the Senate of the United States. Lies and demagoguery, promises to allay popular fears, and an unscrupulous defamations of his opponents — these are McCarthy's methods. It must be admitted that their success produced an alarming picture of the American political scene.

Dubious Campaigns

Before he began his anti-Communist crusade, McCarthy accepted the support of the Communist Party in its campaign for the Republican nomination in Wisconsin. He began his Senate career by opposing the House's prize for traitors (he was well paid for this campaign). He went on from this to defending the Nazi perpetrators of the Kristallnacht massacre of American Jews.

One of the sculptor's relief carvings recently shown at the Tel Aviv Museum.

mis to all, raise simplicity and an unscrupulous deflation of the American people. These are McCarthy's methods. It must be admitted that their success presents to the foreign reader a alarming picture of the American political scene.

Dubious Campaigns

Before he began his anti-Communist campaign, McCarthy accepted the support of the Communist Party in his initial campaign for the Republican nomination in Wisconsin. He opposed his Senatorial career by opposing the housing scheme in favour of private mass-bulldozing. (He was well paid for this campaign). He went on from this to defending the Nazi peace traitors, to attacking the sacrifice of American airmen, the American prosecutors, he sug-

gested, were made up of a vengeance team of Jews with a violent hatred for the Nazis. (There was money in this, as well).

It was only when his publicist was beginning to glow that

McCarthy decided to discover that the State Department was riddled with Communists. Two years later, in 1950, McCarthy, then the Department was his target figure but in three-and-a-half years McCarthy has not succeeded in revealing a single Communist in the State Department. His campaign was deliberately undertaken to keep his name in the news. McCarthy tried to substantiate his allegations but not abashed him or his mass-following in Wisconsin and elsewhere. He resorted to lies and smears with the means of destroying him. Courageous men have attempted to attempt; all have been thwarted, and McCarthy has soundly defeated and come ruined.

The authors of this book speak for many reasons for McCarthy's continued power and success, but to the non-Americans

is likely to remain a disturbing and inexplicable mystery. Let us hope that the end of the story will come quickly, and that it will provide the old Americans with the moral that you can't fool all the people all the time. Already, Thurber's variant has been justified; you can fool too many of the people too much of the time.

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